The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news and authoritative and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and gives special information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1314 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1936 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer — VOL. 26, NO. 25

Savages we call them, because their manners differ from ours.
—Benjamin Franklin.

Mobbing of Rubber Workers President By Gadsden Thugs and City Officials

Police, Detectives, Sheriff and Employers' Gangsters Break Up Meeting—Mob Mauls Dalrymple in Presence of Sheriff, Who Tells Him to Leave Town Without Medical Attention.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The details of the recent mob attack in Gadsden, Ala., on President Conrad H. Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers of America, whose headquarters are in Canton, Ohio, reveal an outrageous assault on the fundamental right of an American citizen to organize workers in a bona fide union.

Information from well-informed sources indicate that the attack was instigated by representatives of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, with the cooperation of company thugs, local police, and the sheriff, the latter refusing to give Dalrymple protection against the gangsters.

Union Official Arrested

President Dalrymple went to Gadsden at the request of the Gadsden local of the United Rubber Workers to take up grievances with the Goodyear Company and increase the membership of the local.

Upon the arrival of Dalrymple in Gadsden, President E. L. Gray of the local union began to distribute the United Rubber Worker, the international union's official organ. Gray was immediately arrested and jailed. Dalrymple protested this action to the city authorities. In explaining the reason for the arrest the Chief of Police pulled a copy of the United Rubber Worker from his pocket and said: "This is the reason we have put him in jail." The Chief of Police added that Gray was being held for questioning. The matter was left up to the City Prosecutor, who told the Chief of Police the ground for Gray's arrest and incarceration was insufficient and ordered him released.

Meeting Packed with Gangsters

Undeterred by this initial opposition of the police and the statement by the general superintendent of the Goodyear plant that he did not like the idea of Dalrymple's holding labor meetings in Gadsden, an open meeting for the Goodyear employees was held the next evening in the City Court House.

Approximately 200 persons were present. A group of 20 sitting in the center of the hall were union members. In another section of the hall were a number of company representatives, deputy sheriffs, and in still another section there was a group belonging to the Goodyear Assembly and Flying Squadron together with several Goodyear supervisors.

Gangsters Start Disturbance

Dalrymple was introduced by President Green of the Gadsden Central Labor Union, who said the rights of all were dissatisfied with conditions. This statement was challenged by a member of the rival group.

At the beginning of his speech Dalrymple was interrupted by remarks considered heckling from the employers' group, but proceeded to outline the history of the American Federation of Labor and the United Rubber Workers of America. When he started in list the accomplishments of the United Rubber Workers he was again stopped by hecklers. One of the hecklers threw a cigar at Dalrymple. There was an immediate fight between a union member and the cigar thrower.

At this moment, evidently according to a preconceived plan, several plain clothes men entered the hall along with a number of uniformed police and the sheriff. The men started the trouble, and who allegedly represented the Goodyear Company and the steel manufacturers, called the police to search the union members and pointed out the ones whose pockets they wished to have rifled. One of the gangsters shouted: "Search Dalrymple!" Others jerked Dalrymple's pockets and swore at him in the endeavor to start a fight.

Mob Attacks Dalrymple

Then the Sheriff and a group of the gangsters mauled Dalrymple out of the hall through one exit. The union men were herded out of another exit by another group of police and gangsters. Dalrymple asked that his wife, who was present at the meeting, be permitted to accompany him. At first the Sheriff refused this request, but on Dalrymple's insistence granted it.

The Sheriff and the mob started toward the hotel where Dalrymple was stopping, but before reaching there two men pinned his arms behind his back. Two other men grabbed his hair. One man from each side held his head back and the rest of the mob beat him on the face and body and inflicted other tortures upon him.

While the mob was attacking him Dalrymple said he heard the following shouts: "Let's lynch him!" "Let's get rid of him and do a good job of it!" "Let's kill him!"

Told to Leave Town

When the attack subsided, Dalrymple was bleeding profusely. He asked the Sheriff if he could stay overnight in Gadsden and secure medical attention. The Sheriff refused to guarantee him protection and advised him to leave town.

It was evident to Dalrymple that his life was in danger and that the authorities would give him no protection in the exercise of his rights as citizens of the rubber workers. He limped to his automobile and, accompanied by Mrs. Dalrymple, proceeded to Collinsville, Ala., to secure medical treatment.

The Collinsville doctor advised Dalrymple to remain there for thorough treatment because of his weakened condition resulting from the loss of blood. But after emergency attention he decided to return to Akron at once. Mrs. Dalrymple drove the car all the way from Gadsden to Akron.

His Akron physician immediately ordered him to a hospital, where it was said he was suffering from concussion of the brain.

Officials of the United Rubber Workers of America have announced their intention to prosecute the employer plans to organize the rubber workers in the Gadsden area. In addition, every effort will be made to apprehend and bring to the bars of justice the members of the mob who attacked Dalrymple.

The outrage perpetrated on President Dalrymple is condemned by the entire labor movement and all other progressive forces of this country as fundamentally principles of American institutions, among which none are more important than freedom, in so far as free speech and the protection of these rights by public authorities.

Work for the Idle Put Up to Business

Berry Report Says Industry Must Increase Workers' Buying Power to Support Consumer Market.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Charging that those who own and operate industry have the definite responsibility of providing work at good wages for the millions of American jobless, George L. Berry, Co-ordinator for Industrial Cooperation, declared that industry must either increase its support of the consumer market or foster the development of new industries to provide work for the increasing number of unemployed.

This definite statement was made in an analysis of production, wages and employment in all lines of trade for the period from 1899 to 1933, prepared as a statistical background for the Co-ordinator's Committee on Employment and Unemployment.

Consumer Market Neglected

"The clear indication," the report declared, "is that manufacturing industry has not kept pace with its responsibility to the support of the consuming market by failing to make increases in production if manufacturing industry cannot make its proportionate contribution, it must look to the other sections of our economic structure, agriculture, trade, services, etc., to create a proportionately larger share of the market dependence must rest upon the uncertain creation of new industries and new products to take up the slack in employment."

The report blamed "the accumulative effects of the unbalance, created from 1919 to 1929, between the power to produce and the power to consume" as one of the principal reasons behind the industrial and economic collapse of 1929.

Wages Must Expand

"On the assumption that this premise is sound," it was said, "it further appears that employment depends upon production, and production depends upon consumption, and it necessarily follows that for consumption to keep pace with an ever-expanding production, that buying power in the form of wages must likewise expand proportionately.

"When mass production advances ahead of buying power and the advance is maintained for an appreciable period of time, business depression must inevitably follow.

"The sole source of purchasing power for the average wage earner is his wages. The workers of the manufacturing industries, as a group, constitute a very large part of our national economic structure. They represented, in 1920, 23 per cent of those gainfully occupied in all industry including agriculture. Consequently the purchasing power of this group represents a correspondingly large percentage of the total consuming power of the nation.

Labor-Displacing Devices

"Manufacturing industry by reason of its present type of organization, its present level of technique, and its adoption of labor-saving devices, and mass production, is dependent upon mass consumption.

"Statistics have shown that the consuming power of this large group, originating in wages, was practically the same in 1929 as in 1919, and that the number of persons employed in 1929 was less than in 1919. (If 1929 is compared with 1933, both wages and hours show a decline.)

"Total purchasing power was practically static during this 10-year period, the number of persons employed, or mass Gaffey buying power increased, and the purchasing power of the individual showed a very small increase when compared with the increase in production."

MINERS AND OPERATORS FAVOR GUFFEY MEASURE

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—Charles O'Neil, chairman of the Eastern Bituminous Coal Producers Association and the National Conference of Bituminous Coal Producers, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, urged the enactment of the Guffey Coal price stabilization bill, fixing in the soft coal industry at the final hearing on the measure held by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. It was opposed by Professor Dyer of Vanderbilt University.

Mr. Lewis spoke very briefly, but predicted drastic action by the miners if the bill were not passed.

Vidons Walkout

"I appear before the committee to put the United Mine Workers of America on record in support of this bill," he said. "We do that *only* as a last resort. We don't think that price-fixing is the solution of the problem, but we do think the miners have a right to live. We are asking Congress to assist this bill as a temporary measure to prevent the industry from being thrown into convulsions of economic warfare.

"If this bill isn't passed, the United Mine Workers of America are going to consider that the basic wage scale has been breached and we are going to strike. We say this because we have already firmly established in many cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific 1933 and 1934 a method of contract with the employers prevailing in the industry.

Outstanding among such practices is that of leasing, which in effect is a method by which the coal industry has for some time past attempted to impose upon their employees the filling stations a subterfuge designed to provide a means of tax evasion, workmen's compensation, elimination of collective bargaining and of responsibilities under the Social Security Act. The National Council is convinced that this drive to lower the standards of filling station employes can be met only by a united effort of the filling station operators' unions throughout the land.

The headquarters of the Gasoline Station Operators National Council are located at 723 First Central Tower building, Akron, Ohio. Information regarding the organization campaign will be gladly furnished upon request.

LABOR BOARD IS CURBED BY U. S. COURT DECISION

Edict Supports Refusal of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation To Obey the Board's Order to Reinstate Men Discharged for Union Activities.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit, sitting at New Orleans, La., has ruled that the National Labor Relations Board does not have the power to regulate the relations of employers and employes in manufacturing.

The case came before the court on a petition of the Labor Board for the enforcement of an order requiring the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation to reinstate a number of employes whom the Board found were discharged because of labor activities at the company's plant at Aliquippa, Pa.

The Labor Board held that the steel concern was engaged in interstate commerce and therefore came under the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

Cites Guffey Decision

In refusing the petition the court ruled that the men were engaged in local production, not interstate commerce. It based its decision on the United States Supreme court's ruling holding unconstitutional the Guffey Coal Act unconstitutional because it undertook to regulate wages and hours in coal mining, which the Supreme Court held was a local industry and that it did not come under the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

Quoting from the Guffey opinion, the court said that manufacture and production constituted one thing and actual interstate commerce quite another.

"The petition must be denied," the court said, "because under the facts found by the Board and shown by the evidence the Board has no jurisdiction over a labor dispute between employer and employes touching the discharge of laborers in a steel plant, who are engaged only in manufacture.

"The Constitution does not vest in the Federal Government the power to regulate the relation as such of employer and employe in production or manufacture.

Manufacture and Commerce Defined

"One who produces or manufactures a commodity, subsequently sold and shipped by him in interstate commerce, whether such sale and shipment were originally intended or not, has engaged in two distinct and separate activities.

"So far as he produces or manufactures a commodity, his business is purely local. So far as he sells and ships, or contracts to sell and ship, the commodity to customers in another state, he engages in interstate commerce. In respect to the former he is subject only to regulation by th estate. In respect to the latter, to regulation only by the Federal Government. Production is not commerce, but a step in preparation for commerce."

In support of this contention the Appeals Court cited two decisions of the United States Supreme Court in addition to the decision in the Guffey Coal Act case.

Decision Is Regretted

Keen disappointment over the decision was voiced by spokesmen of the National Labor Relations Board and organized labor.

In the brief submitted to the Appeals Court, the Board's legal staff had presented considerable data to show that the manufacture of steel was part of a process involving interstate commerce.

Edwin S. Smith, a member of the National Labor Relations Board, said that "of course the Supreme Court will be the final body to determine whether the Labor Board has jurisdiction over the line of manufacturing." He added that until such a decision is handed down the Board is not prepared to admit that it lacks jurisdiction over manufacturing.

"It is an unfortunate decision and a disappointing one," said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, adding:

"We refuse to recognize it as final. We will look to the Supreme Court to deal with it, and hope and believe it will set it aside.

"We pin our faith to the Fruehauf Trailer Co. case now in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the sixth circuit, and we feel that the Wagner Act will be sustained."

UNION BARBERS MAKE BIG GAINS IN NEW YORK CITY

Higher Pay and Shorter Hours for Thousands Won By Strike.

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—The extensive strike of union barbers in New York City and Brooklyn, which was inaugurated several weeks ago and is still in operation, has resulted in higher wages and shorter hours for thousands of barbers and large increases in the membership of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in this area.

The strike began in Brooklyn, spread rapidly into the Bronx, Times Square, upper west side of Manhattan, south of Twenty-third Street to the Battery and Lower Manhattan.

The union demands call for $22 a week and 50 per cent over $37 taken in by each barber. In addition Saturday holidays are sought. These wage and hour demands have been won for large numbers of the strikers, represent an increase of from $5 to $10 per week.

Joseph Merlino, fifth vice president of the international union, said the strike was "progressing very nicely in all areas where the barbers were ordered out," adding: "As a matter of fact, we have scored complete victories in Brooklyn, Bronx and Times Square. In the other sections we have secured individual settlements with some barber shops under union terms, about 95 per cent of them having granted the union demands."

Organizers Charles Jennings and William Mahoney, assigned to the strike by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, have cooperated with the strike committee, making numerous addresses to large gatherings of journeymen barbers. Mr. Merlino said the journeymen barbers "are very grateful for what the American Federation of Labor has done for them in behalf of the negotiations which secured the agreement.

Social Security Act Benefits Explained

Altmeyer Says 26,000,000 Workers Will Be Covered by Old-Age Annuity Provisions—18,000,000 Eligible for Unemployment Compensation When States Enact Necessary Laws.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

With unemployment compensation laws already enacted in one-fourth of the states and preparations in many millions of dollars made by Congress to defray the Federal Government's current contribution to the Social Security Act, there is an increasing interest relative to the benefits which the masses of the people receive from this legislation.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, a member of the Social Security Board which administers the act, has prepared a brief description of all policies that have been, or are tabolished the protection which it affords to various groups of our people.

Mr. Altmeyer's statement follows:

"The Social Security Act has established the Social Security Board to administer a system of Federal-State cooperation and provides for grants which permits all the states, territories and the District of Columbia to make Federal funds for the following purposes: (1) aid to the needy aged; (2) aid to the needy blind; (3) aid to needy children; (4) administration of unemployment compensation systems.

"In order to receive these funds a state must submit to the Social Security Board for approval its plans for aid to needy individuals and its unemployment compensation law.

"The Social Security Board is also authorized by the act to administer a Federal system of old-age benefits which will provide after 1942 regular monthly retirement incomes to workers 65 years of age and over in proportion to the wages they have received from commercial and industrial employment.

THE BOARD IS ADMINISTERED

"The Social Security Board is composed of a chairman and two other members appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. The board's administrative functions in Washington are carried out through the following bureaus and services: the Board; Unemployment Compensation; Federal Old-Age Benefits; Public Assistance; the General Counsel; Research and Statistics; Accounts and Claims; Business Management; Informational Service.

"The entire personnel of these bureaus and offices now numbers about 550 carefully selected on a merit basis, and either recruited from the civil service register or certified by the Civil Service Commission as qualified for appointment as experts or attorneys.

"Twelve regional directors have also been appointed, with offices in the cities in 12 geographical centers of the country. Under their direction will be established regional offices to extend and decentralize, so far as possible, the Federal-State activities in the field.

"Plans are under consideration for the establishment of 100 or more district offices for the payment of retirements of the Federal old-age benefit provisions of the act. A conservative estimate is that the Federal old-age benefit system will require the recording of some few simple facts concerning each of the 26,000,000 workers who will be covered by the old-age benefit provisions, and will necessitate a continuous record of wages of these workers. Although the first monthly benefits will not be payable until 1942, the workers in the covered group who die or reach 65 years of age in 1937 or thereafter will be eligible for death settlements and lump-sum payments measured by their wages or wages they received after December 31, 1936.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

"Twelve states and the District of Columbia already have unemployment compensation laws, covering approximately 40 per cent of the 18,000,000 workers who will be brought under protection when all states of the Union have such laws. These laws of nine states and the District have been approved for credit offset against the Federal tax amounting to 90 per cent of eight or more.

"A total of $784,420.85 for administration of unemployment compensation systems during the first six months of 1936 has been sent to the following states: Alabama, California, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and Oregon.

"The Social Security Board has approved 25 public assistance plans for states and the District of Columbia, covering a total of 799,371 individuals. Thirty-nine states have plans in effect. Old-age assistance cover $21,742 aged persons, 15 for aid to the blind cover 19,760 individuals, and 13 cover 134,503 needy dependent children. Total Federal-State expenditures during April, May and June of 1936 for these public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act are estimated as $24,232,665.80. Federal grants to states with approved public assistance plans amounted to $6,946,103 for April, May and March. For April, May and June Federal grants of $7,170,000 have been approved, making a total of $21,779,066 thus far authorized as Federal expenditures for old-age assistance, aid to the blind and dependent children. Total Federal-State expenditures during April, May and June of 1936 for these public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act are estimated as $24,232,665.80. Federal grants to states with approved public assistance plans amounted to $6,946,103 for April, May and March. For April, May and June Federal grants of $7,170,000 have been approved, making a total of $21,779,066 thus far authorized as Federal expenditures for old-age assistance, aid to the blind and dependent children.

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OTHER PHASES OF THE ACT

"In addition to these phases of the comprehensive social security program provided by the act, there is the Federal Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor administers three Federal grants-in-aid to the states for maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and child welfare services; the U. S. Public Health Service is responsible for a grants-in-aid program for the prevention of disease, and the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior is responsible for a Federal program for vocational rehabilitation."

Long Hours Imposed on Women Employes of Washington Jail

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—A 56-hour week made up of seven eight-hour days is imposed upon women matrons and guards employed in the District of Columbia jail, according to a probe of working conditions at the penal institution, which has an average population of 600.

Republican Party Convention Declarations On Labor Matters

Platform Planks Favor Reemployment of Jobless, Unemployment Relief, Old-Age Pensions, Unemployment Insurance, Right of Workers to Organize, Regulation of Work Conditions for Women and Children, Tariff Protection and Safeguards for Civil Rights.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The planks of direct interest to labor adopted by the national convention of the Republican Party, held in Cleveland, Ohio, include plans for reemployment of the jobless, unemployment relief, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, and state laws and interstate compacts to protect women and child workers.

Among methods to provide work for the jobless army now numbering over 11,000,000 the platform demands the abolition of all policies that restrict production and raise production costs and the cessation of Government aids which enter fields usually monopolized by private enterprise.

Relief of the needy unemployed the platform proposes joint contribution by the Federal Government and state and local governments with removal of relief funds from Federal control by the Court's recent ruling holding and the separation of Federal public works from unemployment relief, and a survey to ascertain facts regarding both unemployment and relief.

Extension of old-age security the platform favors pensions for needy persons over 65 paid out of current Federal and state funds raised by direct taxation "widely distributed."

The platform declared that unemployment insurance should be provided exclusively by the states and territories and condemned the "unworkable" and present Federal law relative to unemployment insurance and old-age annuities.

The text of the planks concerning labor follows:

REEMPLOYMENT

The only permanent solution of the unemployment problem is the absorption of the unemployed by industry and agriculture. To that end we advocate:

Removal of restrictions on production.

Abandonment of all New Deal policies that raise production costs, increase the cost of living, and thereby lessen buying, reduce volume and prevent reemployment.

Encouragement instead of hindrance to legitimate business.

The removal of Government from competition with private payrolls.

Elimination of unnecessary and hampering regulations.

Adoption of such other policies as will furnish a chance for individual enterprise, industrial expansion and the restoration of jobs.

RELIEF

The necessities of life must be provided for the needy, and these must be restored pending recovery. The administration of relief is a major failure of the New Deal. It has been faithless to those who most deserve our sympathy. Its extravagance, inefficiency, waste and incompetence, we pledge:

1. The restoration of responsibility for relief administration to non-political local agencies familiar with community problems.

2. Federal grants-in-aid to the states and territories, while the need exists, for relief in accordance with these conditions: (a) A fair proportion of the total relief burden to be provided from revenues of states and local governments; (b) all engaged in relief administration to be selected on the basis of merit and fitness; (c) adequate provision to be made for the encouragement of those persons who are willing to become self-supporting.

3. Undertaking of Federal public works only on their merits and separate from the administration of relief.

4. Prompt termination of the facts concerning relief and unemployment.

SECURITY

Real security will be possible only when a productive capacity sufficient to furnish a decent standard of living for all American families and to provide a surplus for future needs and contingencies. For the attainment of such security, we look to the vigor, energy, self-reliance and character of our people, and to our system of free enterprise.

Society has an obligation to promote the security of its people, and to afford some measure of protection against involuntary unemployment and dependency in old age. The New Deal policies, while purporting to provide social security, have, in fact, endangered it.

We propose a system of old-age security, based upon the following principles:

1. We approve a pay-as-you-go policy, which requires of each generation the support of the aged and the determination of what is just and adequate.

2. Every American citizen over 65 should receive the supplementary payment necessary to provide a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want.

3. Each state and territory, upon complying with minimum and general minimum standards, should receive from the Federal Government a graduated contribution in proportion to its own, up to a fixed maximum.

4. To make this program consistent with sound fiscal policy we find that revenues for this purpose must be provided from the taxes paid by the whole people.

We propose to encourage adoption by the states and territories of honest and practical measures for meeting the problems of unemployment insurance.

The unemployment insurance and old-age annuity sections of the present Social Security Act are unworkable and contain benefits to about two-thirds of our adult population, including professional men and women and all those engaged in agriculture and domestic service and the self-employed, while imposing heavy tax burdens upon all. The so-called reserve fund estimated at $47,000,000,000 for old-age insurance is no reserve at all because the fund will contain nothing but the Government's promise to pay, while the taxes collected in the guise of premiums will be wasted by the Government in reckless and extravagant political schemes.

LABOR

The welfare of labor rests upon increased and the prevention of exploitation. We pledge ourselves to:

Protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source.

Prevent governmental jobholders from exercising autocratic methods of labor.

Support the adoption of state laws and, where needed, action to abolish sweatshops and child labor and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands.

TARIFF

Nearly 60 per cent of all imports into the United States enter duty free today. The other 40 per cent of imports compete directly with the product of our country. Foreign goods and the free list all products not grown or produced in the United States in commercial quantities. As to all commodities that commercially compete with our farms, our forests, our mines, our factories, our oil wells, our labor and our industries, adequate protection should be maintained at all times for the benefit of American farmer and the American wage earner from the destructive competition emanating from the subsidies of foreign governments and the imports from low-wage and depreciated-currency countries.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We dedicate ourselves to preserve, protect and defend, against all intimidation and threat, freedom of religion, speech, press and radio; freedom of the right of assembly and petition and immunity from unreasonable searches and seizures.

COLORED CITIZENS

We favor equal opportunity for our colored citizens and the full protection of their economic status and personal safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainfully occupied life of America, particularly in private industry, agriculture, emergency agencies and the civil service.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

We are opposed to legislation which discriminates against women in Federal and state employment.

PAID VACATION PACT WON BY GASOLINE STATION UNION

Cleveland Agreement Benefits 1,000 Members.

Cleveland, Ohio, (AFLNS).—An outstanding agreement providing for vacations with pay was negotiated with a number of station managers here by Gasoline Station Operators Union, local 18378, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Employes with one year of service or over are entitled to one week, and employes with four years of service will receive two weeks.

Officials of the union said that over 1,000 members will receive the paid vacations and that a considerable number of men will be hired to fill in during the vacation period.

The agreement was signed by representatives of the following companies: Shell Petroleum Corporation, City Service Oil Company, Socony-Vacuum Company, National Refining Company, Pocahontas Oil Corporation, Canfield Oil Company, Sears-Roebuck & Company, Firestone Auto Supply & Service Stores, Cleveland, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, B. F. Goodrich Company, Sinclair Refining Company, Texas Distributing Company, Columbia Refining Company.

President H. A. Bradley of the Gasoline Station Operators' National Council and Dr. John A. Lapp, representing the U. S. Department of Labor, participated in the negotiations which secured the agreement.

35-Hour Week Law Is Urged For Pennsylvania Workers

Pittsburgh, Pa. (AFLNS).—A bill calling for a 35-hour week for workers in Pennsylvania was favored here by State Representative Francis J. Falkenhan of Philadelphia. In a statement regarding the proposed measure Mr. Falkenhan said:

"Since the NRA was declared unconstitutional, many large concerns, department stores and manufacturing plants in Philadelphia have increased their working hours, and many of these firms are working their employes on a 54 hour-a-week basis."

STATE-WIDE PLAN URGED FOR MARYLAND PRISONS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Adoption of the state-use system for the employment of prisoners was indorsed in a three-point program for the improvement of the Maryland penal system in a report made public by the Prison Industries Reorganization Board. The report was the first to be issued by the board since it was established by President Roosevelt last September.

The inquiry, undertaken at the request of Gov. Harry W. Nice of the Maryland Board of Welfare, disclosed that because of the inadequacy of the Hawes-Cooper Act and other factors only 345 of the state's 2,971 prisoners are employed in industry.

Because of the restricted outlets for prison-made goods resulting from Federal legislation, the report pointed out that the state itself is now the sole outstanding market for such goods and has furnished an itemized list of the articles purchased by state-supported, institutions which it recommended that a supervisor be appointed to develop the state-use system.

In addition the board dealt with adequate housing and classification of prisoners and with employment in nonindustrial activities. It also stressed the importance of probation and parole and suggested methods for improving the operation of the system in the state.

W. T. ALLEN, CARPENTERS UNION OFFICIAL, IS DEAD

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLNS).—W. T. Allen, a member of the progressive executive board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, died here June 7 after an illness extending over six months. He had been a member of the board for 17 years, but was unable to attend either of the last two sessions held in February and May.

The funeral services were attended by Frank Duffy, general secretary of the brotherhood, and George H. Lakey, first general vice president.

2 N. Y. FIRMS PUT UNION LABEL ON PAINT BRUSHES

New York, N. Y. (AFLNS).—Herman Twardowski, secretary of Brushmakers' Union, Local 16393, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, announced that union label paint brushes are now being manufactured by Marcus Brush Company, 133 Wooster Street, and housefurnishing and industrial brushes by Cullower & Shapiro Brush Company, 104 Grand Street. The union requests the cooperation of A. F. of L. city central bodies and local branches in pushing the market for union label brushes.

Philadelphia Printers Back Unemployment Insurance Bill

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLNS).—Prompt enactment of the unemployment insurance bill now before the State Legislature was urged by the Philadelphia Typographical Union in letters to 10 State Senators from this district. The bill is being considered by the Senate Committee on Insurance.

SPANISH MINERS WIN

Madrid, Spain.—A strike of 50,000 Austrian miners was won when an agreement was drafted by which the employers will grant wage increases and pay bonuses.